

G. R. Gray has pointed out that Commerson had previously considered it the type of his genus, *Lichenops*, we have been induced to prefer the latter as the oldest name. It is common in the neighbourhood of the Plata, and across the Pampas, as far as Mendoza on the eastern foot of the Andes; it has not, however, crossed those mountains and entered Chile. It usually sits on the top of a thistle, and like our common fly-catchers (*Muscicapa grisola*), takes short flights in pursuit of insects; but does not, like that bird, return to the same twig. It feeds, also, occasionally on the turf: in the stomach of some which I opened, I found Coleopterous insects, chiefly Curculionidæ. Beak, eye-lid, and iris, beautiful primrose yellow.

2. LICHENOPS ERYTHROPTERUS. Gould.

PLATE IX.

L. supra nigrescenti-brunneus, plumis rufo-marginatis; primariis secundariisque castaneis, apicibus pogoniceque externæ dimidio apicali brunneis; gutture corporeque subtus cervinis; pectore brunneo-marginato.

Long. tot. 6 unc.; ala, 3; cauda, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, 1; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$.

All the upper surface and tail blackish brown, each feather margined with rufous; primaries and secondaries reddish chesnut, their tips and their external webs for half their length from the tip, brown; tertiaries, greater and lesser wing-coverts dark-brown, each feather margined with reddish buff; throat, and all the under surface, fawn colour; the chest spotted with brown; base of the bill, and chiefly of the lower mandible, as well as the iris, bright yellow; eye-lid, blackish yellow; feet, dark brown.

Habitat, Banks of the Plata.

This bird is not very common. It frequents damp ground, where rushes grow, on the borders of lakes. It feeds on the ground and walks. It is certainly allied in many respects with the foregoing species, but in its power of walking, and in feeding on the ground, there is a marked difference in habits. As it has lately been described (Swainson's Nat. Libr. Ornith. x. p. 106.) as the female of the *L. perspicillatus*, I will here point out some of its chief distinguishing characters. Its beak is slightly more depressed, but with the ridge rather more plainly pronounced. In the *L. perspicillatus*, the upper mandible is entirely yellow, excepting the apex; in the *L. erythropterus*, it is entirely pale brown, excepting the base. The eyelid in the former is bright primrose yellow, in the latter blackish yellow. The tail of *L. erythropterus* is squarer and contains only ten feathers instead of twelve: the wing is $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch shorter, and the secondaries relatively to the primaries are also shorter. The red colour on the primaries represents, but does not correspond with, the white on the black feathers of *L. perspicillatus*; and the secondaries in the two birds

are quite differently marked. In *L. erythropterus*, the third, fourth, and fifth primaries are the longest, and are equal to each other; the second is only a little shorter than the third. In *L. perspicillatus* the third is rather shorter than the fourth and fifth; and the second is proportionally shorter relatively to the third, so that the outer part of the wing in this species is more pointed than in *L. erythropterus*. The hinder claw in the latter is only in an extremely small degree straighter than in the former; and this, considering that the *L. perspicillatus* is generally perched, and when on the ground, can only hop; and that the *L. erythropterus* feeds there entirely, and walks, is very remarkable.

1. FLUVICOLA ICTEROPHRYS. D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1837. p. 59.

Muscicapa icterophrys, Vieill. Encyc. Meth. p. 832.
Le Suiriri noirâtre et jaune, Azara, No. 183.

Specimens were found by me both at Monte Video and at Maldonado, on the banks of the Plata. I found Coleoptera in their stomachs.

2. FLUVICOLA IRUPERO. G. R. Gray.

Tyrannus Irupero, Vieill. Ency. Meth. p. 856.
Muscicapa moesta, Licht. Cat. p. 54.
Muscicapa nivea, Spix, Av. pl. 29. f. 1.
Pepoaza nivea, D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1837. p. 62.
Irupero, Azara, No. 204.

This elegant bird, which is conspicuous amongst most land species by the whiteness of its plumage, is found, though not commonly, (in November) in Banda Oriental; whilst near Santa Fé, three degrees of latitude northward, it was common during the same time of year. It is rather shy, generally perches on the branches of bushes and low trees.

3. FLUVICOLA AZARÆ. Gould.

PLATE X.

F. alba; alis, caudâ caudæque tectricibus atris, his albo-marginatis; primariis flavescienti-albis, basibus apicibusque nigris; rostro pedibusque atris.

Long. tot. $8\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; ala, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cauda, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1; rostr. 1.

Head, all the upper and under surface white; wings and tail black; tail coverts black margined with white; primaries broad and crossed near their extremity with sulphur white, and tipped with brown; bill and legs black.

Habitat, banks of the Plata.